

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 46

NOVEMBER 11, 1960

Ninepence



**EXPANDING ISRAEL—
KIRYAT GAT AFTER FIVE YEARS** PAGE 9
NEW POLICY SWITCH IN CAIRO—PAGE 5

COMMENT

PROPAGANDA TRAP

The Israel Prime Minister, in an evident attempt to remind the Israeli public that it can ill afford the political luxury of the Lavon affair with its repercussions on the Israel Defence Forces, recalled the rapid rate of Egyptian and Syrian rearmament with Russian help. He suggested that by now the United Arab Republic had more than caught up with the Sinai set-back; it would not do for Israel to ignore the U.A.R.'s growing military strength. About the same time, General Laskov, the Israel Chief of Staff, spoke in similar terms when addressing army officers. Both statements, which had been made for obvious domestic reasons, came however as manna from heaven for the Cairo propaganda machine.

For it fitted into the "line," which, according to our Cairo correspondent's report (*on page 5*), has suddenly become strikingly noticeable to observers in the Egyptian capital. After years of preoccupation with Iraq, Syria, Jordan and other Arab countries, Cairo propaganda is once more obsessed with Israel. Nothing is happening anywhere in the Middle East or Africa without Cairo discovering a sinister Israeli purpose behind it. And this agitation was naturally given great impetus and encouragement by the played-up reports of Ben-Gurion's "fear" of Nasser's new army. As happened so often in 1954 and 1955, Israeli propaganda (for whatever purpose) which stressed Israeli weakness or Arab strength in the military field invariably boomeranged. The Arab world—and the world at large—is not impressed by second best. This is one of the propaganda traps which Israel might do well to avoid.

* * *

This is, however, the less important aspect of the new development. Much more to the point is to establish the reason behind this new policy in Cairo. It may be nothing more profound than a realisation that the campaigns in the Arab countries have been singularly unsuccessful. Nasserism in the abstract has a great following, but Nasserism in practice appears to be resisted strongly by almost the entire Arab world outside Egypt.

All this may have something to do with the digging up once more of the Israeli bogey; it is now on constant parade. Almost too much so, unless the purpose is to cover up something else. And this may well be the real reason. There have been two significant visitors to Cairo this month, one following on the heels of the other. Both were rulers of great Moslem countries in the historical Middle East, both are neighbours of India. The first visitor was the King of Afghanistan and the second was

President Ayub of Pakistan. Both made speeches in Cairo supporting in general and imprecise terms the Arab stand on the Palestine question—but beyond that there was a huge gulf between President Nasser's two visitors.

It is in this gulf that the clue to much that is happening in Cairo can be found. There has been no indication in any of the public speeches or comment, yet the King of Afghanistan and President Ayub represent, so to speak, the new opposite poles of Nasser's neutrality. For when President Ayub gave his remarkable survey of the Middle East situation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London last May, he emphasised that, in his opinion the main direction of Soviet pressure on the West would not be through Berlin, but through the Middle East. He added that one of the main operational starting points for the Russians—and where they were already strongly established—was Afghanistan.

* * *

Ayub was convinced that the West would have to encourage Nasser and Arab nationalism to make a common front against this major Soviet drive into the Middle East and Africa. And this clearly is now the main purpose of his talks with President Nasser, the third set of conversations in less than a year. Thus, behind the facade of declarations and pledges about the future of Palestine it seems clear that the Pakistani President now wants to know where Nasser stands in the crucial months ahead and whether his neutralism will obstruct or assist the course of Soviet penetration.

These conversations may well be among the most fateful for the future of the Middle East. For Ayub has gone to Cairo with the clear determination not to be misled off by phrases or labels. He wants to know what Nasser will do and where he stands with the Russians—especially after the cordial exchanges with the Afghan King. Ayub it will be recalled, made another important statement when he addressed the Commonwealth Premiers. He told them that in his conversations with President Nasser he found very little of the self-confident assertiveness which had been so marked in his public speeches. On the contrary, Ayub said, Nasser seemed to live in a state of almost pathological fear of Israeli intentions. Therefore President Ayub will know what to expect. He felt in London that the West should do something to reassure Nasser, but only if Nasser provides his contribution towards the halting of Soviet influence. Now, he is pressing Nasser to make his decision, and the indications in Cairo are that in fact Nasser is far too deeply committed to the communist bloc to disentangle himself.

But in these matters the last word is never absolute. A new factor on the scene, of which all concerned nations soon have to take note, is the new President-designate of the United States. He has also made some considerable commitments.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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ISRAEL OFFICE: *Israel Periodicals*,
13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032
Tel Aviv. Tel. 63303 & 65882

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Subscriptions: £2 per year

● Cover: Kiryat Gat in
November, 1960.

— Photo: A.P.

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LIBEL

MOSCOW SACKS AN EDITOR

VICIOUS ATTACK ON JEWS

from a special correspondent

Firm action was taken by the Soviet Communist Party authorities, it appears, after a delegation of "Mountain Jews" from Caucasian Dagestan had come to Moscow to complain of a violently anti-Jewish outburst in the local paper published by the Communist Party of Buynaksk.

The delegation came to Moscow to report to the Central Council for Jewish Affairs that the local issue of the *Communist* had, on August 9, carried an article accusing the Jews of Dagestan (estimated at about ten thousand people) of drinking the blood of Moslem children.

The article was part of the anti-religious campaign conducted by the Party and its objective appears to have been the closing of a local synagogue, though the article also made some attacks (but in much less objectionable form) on Islam as a religion.

Some of the implications: The Soviet authorities were apparently concerned by this new (or very old) twist to their campaign against Judaism. They called in Maitre Blumel, the French Zionist leader who was in Moscow at the time (*and whose report on Soviet Jewry appears on page 12*).

Blumel was told that the paper had published "a political correction", and he was shown a copy of it. He was also told by the Soviet authorities that the editor of the paper had been dismissed. The secretary of the local Communist Party had published a public apology for the article.

Although all this happened in an obscure town in the mountain wilds of Dagestan, it has brought to the fore some of the implications of the anti-Jewish campaign in the Soviet Union of which even the authorities may not have been fully aware, though they could not have been entirely ignorant of the way in which their campaign has been developing.

The only one? Buynaksk, where the article appeared, is a centre of the Shia, the orthodox Moslem sect, with a total population of under ten thousand. What is not known now is to what extent similar articles and attacks on Jews may have



ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE
With Ambassador Lourie, Israel's Gila
Golan, runner up in Tuesday's "Miss World"
contest in London

appeared in other obscure towns of the Soviet Union. It would be odd if only the *Communist* of this one town had taken this course. Regrettable past experience has shown this rarely to be the case.

In view of the accumulation of similar if not so extreme attacks on Jews in other parts of the Soviet periphery, the question now arises whether Moscow has not lost control over its anti-Jewish campaign.

The initial directives from the Communist Party headquarters in Moscow may have been mainly concerned with the anti-religious campaign directed against all religions, but in the process of development it has assumed an offensiveness and viciousness in its attacks against Jews which are not matched in the campaign against either the Christian or Moslem communities.

Inherent dangers: In other words, what started off as a Marxist blast against religion becomes a racist campaign against Jews when one gets away from the more sophisticated central regions.

But what has been most disconcerting to observers so far, is the high degree of toleration, if not encouragement, which these deviations from the party line have enjoyed, not only locally but also in Moscow.

It is therefore hoped that the much firmer handling of the Buynaksk affair is an indication that the Soviet authorities realise the inherent dangers of encouraging any form of racial discrimination and attack.

IRAQ

COMMUNISTS FIGHT IT OUT

TALKS WITH JORDAN INITIATED

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

We have had a dramatic break in the comparative peace which has prevailed on the domestic front over the past few weeks. It came at the weekend and served to demonstrate, if any demonstration were needed, that Iraq's communists are not prepared to give up their positions without a fight.

There were some mutterings of discontent at the end of October when trade union elections resulted in the ousting of a number of leading communist officials and organisers. But few had thought it would result in the clashes which developed over the weekend in which, although no reliable figures are available, a number of people were killed and many injured.

There were also a great number of arrests, mostly among members of the Tobacco Workers' Union, one of the most militantly communist. The tobacco workers had been on strike for a couple of days, in protest against the election results. They claimed that the results were rigged.

State of tension : Violence appears to have broken out when the military were sent in to break the strike. Heavily armed troops were involved and armoured cars

were much in evidence. The high state of tension had not been dissolved by mid-week.

But Kassem and the military are now determined to give the communist trouble-makers no quarter. This was made clear in an order issued on Monday closing down the communist newspaper *Sawt al Shaab* on the grounds that it "violated the Military Governor's directives to the press."

Such, however, is the continuing paradox of Iraqi life that, while communism is under strong attack on the home front, the Prime Minister happily accepted an invitation to open an exhibition here depicting the economic achievements of communist China.

"There is no anarchy" : It was a curious speech, made even more curious by the circumstances in the city at the time it was delivered. While Iraqi troops were battling with Iraqi workers, General Kassem was telling the huge gathering at the Chinese exhibition:

"Our country is now in a state of order and in process of construction. There is no anarchy in the country. We will uproot anarchy in the country."

I hope the words of the inscrutable Premier made sense to the inscrutable Chinese diplomats present. It made very little sense to the rest of us.

Eyebrows raised : We can make little more sense of the negotiations now going on between a Jordanian delegation which arrived here at the weekend and a specially appointed team of Iraqis. The Jordanians include the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Customs, and the Director

General of the Passport Department.

The Iraqi delegation consists of the Assistant Army Chief of Staff, the Director General of Customs and Excise, the legal advisor to the Foreign Ministry, the Administrative Inspector of the Interior Ministry and the Director of Travel and Nationality.

From the composition of both teams it is plain that the main emphasis is being put on the normalisation of trade and movement between the two countries, though one or two eyebrows have been raised at the inclusion of the Iraqi Assistant Chief of Staff as head of the host delegation.

Shah's greetings : To stifle any fears that this might have aroused elsewhere, spokesmen for Kassem have repeatedly said during the last few days that Iraqi policy stands for friendship with all. But it is still very odd. It is not so many weeks ago that Kassem himself was publicly voicing his hope that the Hussein régime was nearing its end.

While Iraq-Jordan relations are under repair, a step forward has been taken in relations between Iraq and Persia. The English-language *Iraqi Times* has carried an interview with the Shah in which he expressed his good wishes for the country and for Kassem, praised the progress being made by Iraq and hinted that diplomatic contacts would soon be renewed between them.

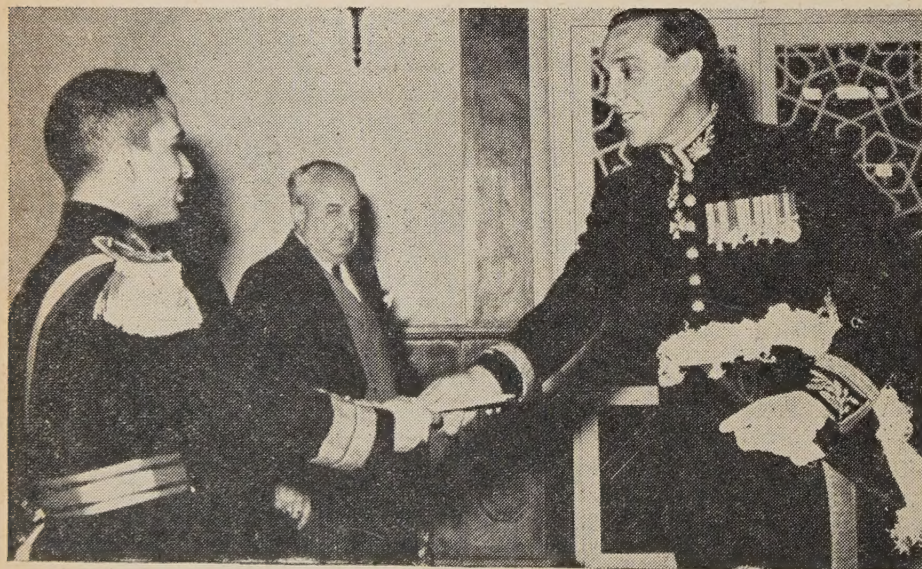
Good news : More surprising, in view of the fact that no concrete step has yet been made toward establishing these contacts, the Shah announced his intention of visiting holy shrines in Iraq and allowing Persian pilgrims to visit them.

The Shah also announced his support for the decisions reached at the Baghdad oil conference in September. There is to be another meeting of the member countries. Invitations went out this week from the Iraqi Government for a session at which discussions would be continued on a budget and headquarters for the oil organisation.

Of themselves, these developments could mean much—or very little. Taken together, they constitute another Kassem snub for Nasser.

In less than a week : In the course of four days, Iraq has entered into negotiations with Jordan, the arch-enemy of the U.A.R., encouraged publicity for the Shah of Persia, the butt of hostile Egyptian propaganda since his refusal to retract his recognition of Israel, and taken steps to strengthen the international oil organisation which it brought into being outside the framework of the Egyptian-dominated Arab League.

Not bad going for Kassem in the course of less than one week.



ANOTHER ISRAELI AGENT?
Mr. Henniker-Major—Britain's new man in Amman

MIDDLE EAST

ISRAEL AGAIN THE OBSESSION

AYUB KHAN PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR NASSER

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Israel is back in the news with a bang, displacing even "the little king" from the front pages and the major speeches. It appeared even in a welcoming address delivered on Monday by President Nasser, when he introduced visiting Pakistan President Mohamed Ayub Khan at Cairo University.

There was a huge ovation when President Nasser revealed that Ayub Khan had told him that Pakistan supported the Arab case against Israel. "Pakistan," said Nasser, "has always supported Palestine and the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes."

President Ayub Khan himself, in a speech of thanks, confirmed that Pakistan would continue to support the Arabs' case on Palestine. It did not expect anything in return, he said.

Duty to the world : He recalled that, in 1956, he went to his Government "and told them Suez belongs to the people of Egypt and they have every right to nationalise it." But he had also told them that the Egyptians "owe a duty to the rest of the world that depends on the transit of trade through the Suez Canal and they owe something to the people who own shares in the Suez company."

"Therefore," he had said, "everything possible must be done politically so that the danger of invasion is averted."

At the same time, there was a hint of criticism in his statement. Some people in his own country, said the Pakistani President, complained that their fellow Moslems had not supported them in dealings with "a very powerful neighbour next door to us."

As a result of the division of Pakistan and India, some nine million refugees had been thrown into Pakistan, claimed President Ayub Khan. "You can judge what nine million refugees means when you consider the problem that is caused by about a million refugees from Palestine," he added.

Battle of revenge : We have needed no reminding of the Palestine refugees during the past few days in which official ceremonies have been held to mark the



SYRIA'S TURN FOR A PLOT

At a Damascus press conference, Mohammed al Bustan (in headdress) told of a proffered bribe from Syrian dissidents in Lebanon to carry out sabotage

anniversary of the Suez-Sinai engagements and in "mourning" for the Balfour Declaration. Both occasions were used by Palestinians to mark their officially encouraged demand for a return.

In a statement issued by the Palestinian National Union in the Syrian Region, refugee leaders declared that they had joined the Nasser revolution "so as to be in the vanguard of the battle of revenge." And banners carried in mass processions through the streets of Damascus promised: "We'll be back in Palestine despite imperialism."

At a giant rally in Gaza's Palestine Square, the administrative governor, Lt.-Gen. Ahmed Salem, declared: "I loudly repeat here in this part of Palestine and to the Palestine people, Abdel Nasser's pledge to wipe out all traces of the crime of Israel, committed in 1948." And he repeated this pledge yet again before concluding his speech.

"Dawn of battle appearing" : Gaza Council Chairman Munir el-Rayess, addressing himself to President Nasser, declared: "The only thing that remains after the evacuation of British troops, the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, the merger of Egypt and Syria and the construction of the High Dam, is the liberation of Palestine."

"The dawn of the battle is about to appear. All stooges should know that we shall fight without mercy."

The rally adopted a series of resolutions, the tenor of which was summed up in the first one pledging that, "The people of Palestine are determined to enter the sacred war for the restoration of all their usurped rights; and their

army will be the vanguard of the sacred march for the liberation of the Arab home."

Reminder not needed : All this was grist to the Cairo newspaper mills, which resurrected the Israel issue in full measure after the statements made in Beer-sheba last week by the Israel Prime Minister and his Chief-of-Staff, in which they acknowledged that the U.A.R. was stronger today than it had been four years ago.

The Damascus newspaper *al Wehda* said the people of the U.A.R. had no need of this reminder from Ben-Gurion. "U.A.R. strength has become an accomplished fact," said the newspaper, "and the increase in its strength is being carried out for the restoration of Palestine and the usurped rights of the Arabs."

In Cairo, *al Gumhuriya* sought to explain Ben-Gurion's admission of growing U.A.R. strength. The reason, said the newspaper, was to be found in the constant defeats being met by Israel, especially in her attempts at economic "penetration" of the under-developed countries. (Bolivia is the latest of such countries in which the U.A.R. has launched a campaign of counter-measures against Israel.)

In touch with intelligence : "When we antagonise Israel," added *al Gumhuriya*, "we take pride in the fact that our leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is looked upon by Israel as its arch-enemy. We do so because we are inspired with sentiments of love for humanity. We seek well-being for the region we inhabit and for all the people, especially the Afro-Asian peoples."

Al Ahrum declared that Ben-Gurion

had been made "panicky" by his realisation of the growing U.A.R. strength. "It is quite clear that he is now more anxious over Israel's fate than he used to be at any time in the past, because he is fully convinced that Abdel Nasser invariably carries his words into effect."

This resurgence of the obsession with Israel has also coloured Cairo reporting of events in other Arab countries. Last week, for instance, the Lebanese authorities expelled a number of Syrian expatriates who were involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Nasser régime in Syria. Reporting this, Cairo newspapers added—as the Lebanese had not—that the plotters had been in contact with Israeli intelligence.

Again, the reported arrival of British officers in Jordan to bolster the Hussein régime was reported here as the arrival of "Israeli officers of British nationality." Israel was further stated to be supplying Jordan with oil, and Sherif Nasser, King Hussein's uncle, was said to have made several trips to the Israeli capital to discuss the oil deal.

Foolish: This could be just another phase in the propaganda war of nerves so adeptly managed by Cairo's experts. On the other hand, it might be something more. It would be foolish to minimise its implications and very possible dangers.

ISRAEL

BEN-GURION OR LAVON?

THE "AFFAIR" IN ITS TRUE LIGHT

from a special correspondent

Tel Aviv:

For the first time in a month, the "Affair" failed to make the front pages of the weekend newspapers. But, despite the lull, those voices which had been heard only last week predicting that the Lavon power struggle was now a back issue were suddenly silent.

The realisation is sinking in, both within and outside Mapai, that a much greater question is involved than responsibility, or lack of it, for a security disaster in 1954. We are, in fact, fast approaching the point where David Ben-Gurion will have to point unhesitatingly in the direction of his eventual successor.

But first things first. Pinhas Lavon's allegations that he was framed by one or more members of the defence forces in 1954-1955 is now under investigation by the Cabinet's committee of inquiry. Ben-Gurion has demanded a complete black-

out on news of these proceedings and has insisted on a pledge of secrecy from those participating in the investigation.

Into oblivion: The general belief is that the lull in recriminations will be maintained until the committee's findings are published, or at least until they are submitted to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Considerable confusion continues to reign concerning the functions of both the Cabinet inquiry committee and the Knesset committee which originally initiated hearings on Lavon's complaint. It seems that all the political parties, including the Communists, have agreed to let the Cabinet committee get on with its job unhindered, and the Knesset committee will, therefore, fade into oblivion.

The absurdity: Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, who is chairman of the Cabinet committee, has already begun to assemble the relevant documents, and by the end of the week the committee should be in full session.

Whatever its eventual findings, it is no plain that they will have little influence on the struggle for power which Lavon launched only a few weeks ago.

This is the absurdity of the present situation—whereas the committee is investigating formal questions concerning the security mishap shortly before Lavon's resignation from the Ministry of

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Defence in 1955, the affair itself has now burst its banks and overwhelmed the original issue in dispute.

Challenge will remain: Lavon himself has shown his lack of interest in pressing the security aspect any further. He has not, however, retreated one inch in his battle for power. And that is why it is generally believed that the next concrete move will come from Ben-Gurion himself.

Those who know him well say that he will not let matters rest as they are at present. Whatever the outcome of the committee inquiries, nothing, in effect, will have been solved, nothing settled. The challenge to Ben-Gurion's supremacy will still remain.

The unity of Mapai may have been temporarily safeguarded, but the threat of disruption remains and will become even more serious when the question of choosing Ben-Gurion's successor arises. It is not in Ben-Gurion's nature to let this question be decided by others. He will clearly want to settle that issue his own way, and he will want to settle it while he himself is in a position to play the decisive role.

Unforgiven blow: But there is another, equally potent, reason why Ben-Gurion cannot let Lavon "get away with it." The Histadrut leader, by suggesting that all was not well in Israel's security establish-



BEN-GURION, ESHKOL AND DAYAN AT KIRYAT GAT ANNIVERSARY
An affair to be remembered when others are forgotten.

ment, struck the one blow that Ben-Gurion was least likely to forgive him for.

The Premier's deepest concern—and indeed his reputation—has been centred on Israel's security and its organisation. He has devoted more time and attention to this sphere of Israel activities than to any other—and it is from within the defence establishment that he has chosen many of the men he favours to lead the country and the party in the years ahead.

The innuendoes from some of Lavon's supporters suggesting that the army was a possible danger to Israeli democracy, and their suggestion that Lavon, by fighting against Peres and Dayan, was defending democracy against this danger, are known to have angered Ben-Gurion more than any other aspect of the whole affair.

Activist himself: Yet—and this cannot be too strongly emphasised—the clash over the past few weeks, and the minor clashes that preceded it, were matters of personalities and not of principles.

The American news magazines *Time* and *Newsweek* both sought to explain the affair as being due to differences between the activists (Ben-Gurion, Dayan, Peres) and the non-activists, headed by Lavon. Lavon, in this argument, was pushed out of the Defence Ministry so as to leave the field free for preparation of the Sinai campaign. This is nonsense. Lavon himself was never opposed to the activist concept. It did, in fact, reach its first peak during his period as Defence Minister.

There is little more validity to the claim

by Lavon supporters that the Histadrut, with Lavon at its head, is the bulwark of Israeli democracy against possible threats from the army. The basic facts behind the affair are much simpler.

Tribute to Eshkol and Almogi: Lavon, from his position as Secretary-General of the Histadrut, one of the most powerful in the country, has challenged the leadership of Ben-Gurion and the Prime Minister's personally selected aides. The battle has been joined. One or other must win. There is no room within Mapai for two major warring factions.

Meanwhile, the party is taking advantage of the respite to lick over the wounds of the past weeks. The party secretariat met last Friday and, for the first time in several weeks, was able to take decisions on a number of outstanding matters (including its list of delegates for the forthcoming Zionist Congress).

That the party has come through with all its limbs intact is in no small way a tribute to Levi Eshkol and Yosef Almogi. Finance Minister Eshkol, by achieving a formal ending of the affair through adoption of the "Sharett formula" (to which he got both sides to agree) has tremendously enhanced his standing within the party. He is the only top rank leader *persona grata* with all the party factions.

New publicity campaign: Almogi, for his part, has taken the line throughout that the party should not interfere and should maintain its unity at all costs, a single-mindedness which must have cost him much in patience but which has won him huge respect.

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With temporary stability restored, Mapai has restarted its public meetings and other functions and, significantly, the Histadrut has foreshadowed the opening of a new publicity campaign. Who or what it will publicise, we shall soon learn.

"ISRAELISING" THE JEWISH AGENCY

EXECUTIVE CHANGES UNDER CONSIDERATION

If Dr. Nahum Goldmann continues for another term as President of the World Zionist Organisation, he will no longer agree to serve as chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive as well. He has made this quite clear in talks with Israeli party leaders, as well as with his close friends.

What has brought up the question is the feeling expressed in some Mapai circles that "only an Israeli personality to whom Zionists can look up" is suitable to head the World Zionist Organisation.

The personality these circles have in mind is Moshe Sharett. To make him President of the W.Z.O., it is argued, would not just be finding a job for a man whose political ability has remained untapped since he resigned as Foreign Minister in 1956.

Sharett refused: What it would indicate would be an attempt to rejuvenate the Zionist Organisation, impressing an Israeli character on it again, and showing the Jews of the Diaspora that the way towards a link with Israel lies through the W.Z.O.

Sharett, when he was apprised of the way things were moving, categorically



SHARETT AND SILK
Another door opens

refused to be a candidate in opposition to Goldmann. The suggestion was then made that Sharett should become co-President with Goldmann. This was put forward by Giora Josephthal, Minister of Labour, in the course of a conversation he had with Goldmann shortly before the latter left for Europe.

However, Sharett's friends consider it most unlikely that he would agree to serve as co-President of the W.Z.O. He has consistently refused any public appointment since 1956, including that of Minister of Education and Knesset Speaker.

Candidate for premier? Sharett con-

siders, apparently, that in certain circumstances—for instance if the warring factions within Mapai were unable to reach any agreement—he could well be called upon to assume the premiership as a compromise candidate. Becoming co-President of the World Zionist Organisation could hardly further this aim.

One of the main subjects under discussion during Goldmann's talks with Josephthal appears to have been the chairmanship of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem. The outcome would seem to be that if Goldmann continues as W.Z.O. President but relinquishes the Agency chairmanship, then Sharett should be offered the chairmanship.

Meanwhile, Sharett himself has made no comment, since no formal proposal has yet been made by the Mapai central committee, where these matters are decided, although he appears to have been kept fully informed by Goldmann.

Second choice: As far as the Agency Executive is concerned, Mapai's alternative choice for the Jerusalem chairmanship is Josephthal himself. Before becoming Minister of Labour, and before that Mapai Secretary-General, he was, without question, the ablest, most efficient and most effective Jewish Agency official of his day. More than anyone, he organised the mass absorption of immigrants in the hey-day of immigration.

Other changes in the Executive which have been more or less agreed on are that the Chairmen in Jerusalem and New York will not head Agency departments as well, and that each Executive member will be in charge of one department only. As from next year, the Jewish Agency will probably also have a permanent member residing in Europe (Dr. Levenberg?) and another in South America.

It is proposed, furthermore, that the Chairmen of both the Keren Kayemet and the Keren Hayesod will not in future head Agency departments as well as the respective funds.

Goldstein for President: The presidency of the Keren Hayesod has been more or less promised to Dr. Israel Goldstein, when he comes to settle in Israel immediately after the Zionist Congress, but it is possible that he will also have a co-Chairman.

These changes have been agreed on in principle by Agency Executive members of all parties. But the formal decision must wait for the Mapai central committee meeting. It is clear, however, that some matters will not be settled until the last moment, in deference to the wishes of actual or possible partners in the coalition which will make up the new Agency Executive—and of some of the proposed leading personalities.

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IN THE NEWS

TELL IT NOT IN GATH

WHEN I LOOK at the picture of Kiryat Gat as it is today (*see cover*), I find it difficult to reconstruct the occasion when I first heard the name mentioned by H. A. Silverman. He had been looking round with Israel Sieff for a suitable site for a foster-town for Anglo-Jewry in Israel. Silverman told me when they came back that they had been most impressed by Kiryat Gat. "Where is Kiryat Gat?" I asked. "It isn't—yet," he replied. It was not even a dot on a map, it was somewhat to the west of the biblical Gath, and the hill where David slew Goliath lay on its perimeter. Soon afterwards I visited the site. It comprised a wooden shack, "the administrative building," which one approached over an uncompleted dirt road. In the distance we could see the Judean hills and from the west came the Mediterranean breeze, and on the hillside of Gath we found evidence of an unfortunate "security mishap," as the phrase goes, during Itzhak Sadeh's attack on the Falluja pocket in 1948.

EFFECTIVE EXPANSIONISM

I have been back many times since. This is not the place to discuss the failure of the English project. But that did not hold up Kiryat Gat. The Government and the Jewish Agency took over. Moroccan immigrants came where Anglo-Saxons had been expected. Progress was not always smooth. But in the wake of the immigrants came industry—Manor and his modern cotton spinning works, and many others. The new road to Beer-sheba passed through Kiryat Gat, and then came the railway from Tel Aviv to Beersheba. The shacks began to disappear. A shopping centre was completed, a cinema, cafes and blocks of modern flats. And the population of Kiryat Gat marched on to five, ten and on to twenty thousand. But it was also more than a spot on the map. It was the centre for a galaxy of new villages, the "country town" for them all—less than 15 miles from the Gaza strip. This is the Israeli "expansionism" which is so effective in Africa and which finds no mention in the books and tracts of Ionides, Childers & Co.; it is this that should worry them much more than Israel's armament. For one day an Egyptian might ask: "What happened to Liberation Province?" And he might draw his own conclusion from Egypt's failure and Israel's success.



"MA'ARIV" EDITOR DISSENTCHIK
Uninhibited publicity

ROMAN HOLIDAY FOR RUMOUR-MONGERS

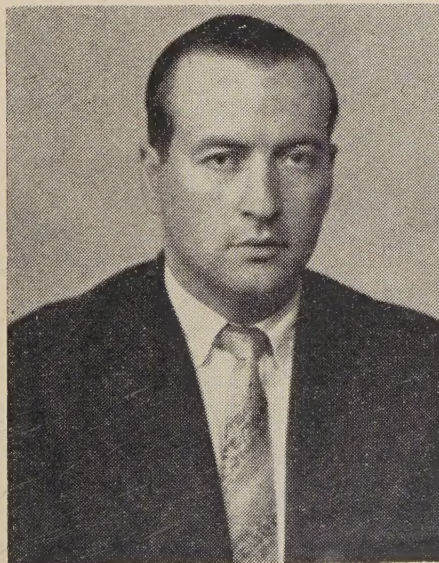
ONE OF THE MORE curious aspects of the Lavon affair has been the behaviour of the Israeli press. Seldom has so much been written by so many on a topic so little understood. The gap between the journalists, who were kept fully in the know by Lavon's aides, and the general reader, who could only guess at what the whole thing was about, was enormous. The journalists knew what the security

mishap was, they knew the identity of the senior army officer so frequently referred to, they knew all about the "third man" on whose evidence Lavon based his initial claim for "rehabilitation". In short, they knew all the essential facts but could only hint at them for the benefit of their readers. And their readers, knowing none of the facts, misconstrued most of the hints. The result, as might have been expected, was a Roman holiday of rumour, gossip and slander, probably unparalleled in any young state with so brief a political history.

Even those few facts which could be reported were rarely given straight. The editorial writers descended into the news columns, with the result, as one reporter put it, "that we became judges, not reporters." Objectivity was thrown overboard. Each newspaper decided at the outset whether it would be pro-Lavon or anti-Lavon, and made sure thereafter that its reporting matched its opinion. Staff writers disagreeing with editorial opinion were ordered to direct their attentions to other topics. *Ma'ariv* threw all inhibitions to the winds and became the mouthpiece for Lavon. He accepted its hospitality with alacrity, and this set the publicity pace which became one of the less attractive features of the campaign.

AN EXCEPTIONAL EMISSARY

I HAVE HAD a few harsh things to say in the past about one or two of the Jewish Agency emissaries in this country. Too often they have come here with preconceived notions of Anglo-Jewry and of what its response should be to their urgings. When, early on, their illusions have been shattered, they have retired within their own private worlds to emerge only briefly at the end of their term at a farewell reception when the customary tributes have been paid to their noble endeavours. Today I am delighted to pay tribute to a notable exception—David Cohen, the retiring representative of the Jewish Agency's Economic Department. Few people can have been unaware of his presence. He has been ubiquitous and, in furtherance of his goal of middle class settlement in Israel, vociferous. His successor, lawyer Uri Carin, will find it an exhausting pursuit to follow in Cohen's footsteps. In line with the share-out agreed within the Jewish Agency, the post of Economic Department representative continues to be held by a General Zionist.



AGENCY EMISSARY COHEN
Some most persistent urgings

U.S.A.

DID THE JEWS TIP THE BALANCE?

COUNTING THE COST OF SMEAR CAMPAIGN

from our own correspondent

New York :

As the presidential contenders, exuding confidence, moved in on the home stretch of the presidential election race, concern with the Jewish vote in crucial New York State resulted in a barrage of statements, speeches, pledges—and eggs.

Both the Senator and Vice-President Nixon gave their last-minute views and undertakings on Arab-Israel matters. Harry Truman put in his own personal comment and so did Republican Senator Jacob Javits (who received the eggs) while the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee Cabot Lodge, moaned that he was being smeared by a Democratic pamphlet decrying Nixon's promise to send him to the Middle East to straighten out Arab-Israel difficulties.

Kennedy was asked by major Jewish organisations what he would do about the United Arab Republic's barring of Israel cargoes from the Suez Canal, and about Arab League discrimination against

American Jewish businessmen and tourists.

"Where I stand": "There can be no doubt where I stand on this problem," Kennedy responded. "I wholeheartedly joined with other Senators during the most recent Congress to support an amendment to mutual security legislation which called on the President to withhold United States assistance from those countries that engaged in economic warfare, including boycott or blockade, against other states who are beneficiaries of our mutual security programme . . .

"As President, I would certainly implement an act expressing the sense of the Senate, when I so enthusiastically supported that piece of legislation. I would also carry out the mandate, twice expressed by the Senate, that the President act affirmatively to protect all American citizens from the practice of religious or racial discrimination by foreign governments."

Mr. Nixon was by no means so definite. His response to a similar question was: "While it would hardly be proper or desirable for me to state at this particular time that I would or would not take a particular action under certain future circumstances, I do say that we must not resort to measures which would cause an effect which is the opposite of what we are trying to accomplish.

"Not the best way": "And I believe it unlikely that any United States Government—regardless of the Administration in power—would conclude that the imposition of sanctions against a nation is the best way to secure co-operation in the world struggle against prejudice."

Nixon's pledge to send Cabot Lodge to tackle the Arab-Israel issue on the spot inspired Drew Pearson to the comment that "no one in American diplomacy is considered by Zionists to be more anti-Israel than Henry Cabot Lodge." Local Democratic organisations reprinted this quote from his nationally syndicated column and issued a leaflet bearing the endorsement of two Jewish Democratic Congressmen, Emanuel Celler and Abraham Multer.

Lodge, campaigning in the solidly Democratic, largely Jewish garment district of New York, found himself talking to a crowd amongst whom the Democratic leaflets were being passed around. One was handed up to him.

In the "open-air synagogue": Flushed with anger, Lodge said that he had denied the allegations in the column and he challenged the two Congressmen to produce documentary proof of charges that he was considered "Nasser's chief champion" during the 1956 Suez crisis and

"even favoured punitive measures against Israel."

Celler and Multer refused to dissociate themselves from the leaflet and the latter claimed that documentary proof was in the files of Lyndon Johnson, who had attended a White House session during the Suez crisis.

Harry Truman, speaking in Brooklyn (the largest open-air synagogue in the world, according to one U.S. comedian), also took a pot-shot at Lodge: "Nixon has announced that, if elected, he will assign 'primary responsibility' for direct negotiations involving Israel and the Arabs to Mr. Lodge. This would be a bad blow for Israel. As a delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Lodge sided with the Arabs against Israel in an unsuccessful bid for Arab friendship. He urged punitive sanctions against Israel, which had only tried to defend herself."

Silver speaks up: The eggs descended on Senator Javits when he took up the cudgels for Lodge and Nixon in another part of the "open-air synagogue" the same night.

Acting with remarkable swiftness, the Republican campaign officials took determined action to offset the charges against Lodge. Lodge, a few days earlier, had been in Cleveland with his wife, and had visited Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver—a devoted Republican—at his home. The meeting, with pictures, was featured in the Cleveland papers and a New York Republican group, "Friends of Nixon and Lodge," including film magnate Barney Balaban and Zionist Beinesh Epstein, reprinted the Cleveland story as an advertisement in the New York papers.

The New York papers splashed a Silver statement saying: "Ambassador Lodge was always a convinced, warm and understanding friend of our people's historical hope for the re-establishment of the Jewish national home, as was his distinguished grandfather, who was a pioneer supporter of our movement in the U.S."

"Deep satisfaction": "I recall Ambassador Lodge's deep satisfaction when the State of Israel was finally proclaimed and the eloquent words which he spoke on the occasion of the first anniversary celebration when I had the privilege of introducing him at a civic rally in Carnegie Hall in New York City.

"Vice-President Nixon has also been subjected to a mischievous campaign smear. He has been charged with anti-Semitic utterances in his earlier political career. Responsible Jewish bodies have closely investigated these charges and found them to be utterly groundless and false. Mr. Nixon has been a warm friend of Israel.

"No Jewish angle": "He has advocated

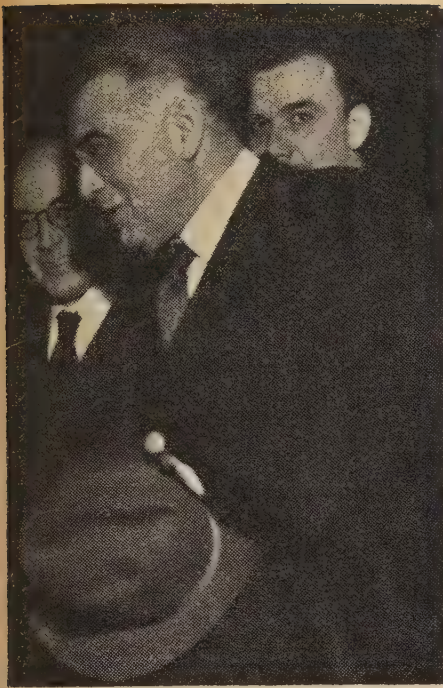
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RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
There was no Jewish angle

continued support for the young state, strong and unceasing efforts to establish freedom of passage from the Suez Canal for Israeli shipping.

"The position of the candidates of both political parties on Israel and their attitude toward our people, which in each instance has been friendly and unimpeachable, should not enter into this campaign any more than the religious issue generally. American Jews should vote, and I believe they will vote, without reference to any Jewish angle which simply does not exist in this campaign."

The Republican campaign strategists were not so sure there was no Jewish angle. Their re-use of this story was evidence of their uncertainty and, to cap it, they sent to major Jewish organisations and leaders a four-page pamphlet headed "Israeli Press Views Nixon and Kennedy." This leaflet followed fast on the attack on Lodge by the Democrats.

Human Rights Committee: The leaflet quoted editorials from *Herut*, *Yediot Aharonot*, *Ha'aretz*, and the *Jerusalem Post*.

It did not bear the name of the Republican Party. It was issued by a group that enigmatically called itself "Committee for Human Rights" which, however, revealed its allegiance by the manner in which it emphasised with bold type anything in the Israeli editorials to the discredit of Kennedy and Johnson and everything that buttered up Nixon and Lodge. For instance, a *Herut* editorial of September 9 was boldly featured in the leaf-

let in an English translation. The original Hebrew was not printed.

Headed "Which of the Two is Better for Jews," the editorial explored Kennedy's family background, categorically stating: "From the Jewish point of view Kennedy is a blank page."

"His father, who is still among the living, never loved the Jews. He was his country's Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of World War II . . . he met the Nazi Ambassador of the time: von Ribbentrop. They had established friendly relations and it seems that the Nazi had some influence upon him.

"In his reports to Washington, Joseph Kennedy could not hide his sympathy for Germany, his admiration for Germany's enormous military strength . . . the elder Kennedy knows that many in the United States still remember his attitude towards the Jews.

"Poisonous drops of anti-Semitism": "He has therefore not uttered a word in order to help his son. He has even very cleverly left the United States, perhaps at the suggestion of his family, for the duration of the election campaign . . . the question which cannot be answered is whether the father did not inject some poisonous drops of anti-Semitism into the minds of his children, including his son." Then the leaflet took a *Yediot Aharonot* story and, in heavy type, reproduced praise of Nixon as "the most mature and realistic American leader to oppose Russia."

Javits embarrassed: If it did not win any votes, it was in any event one of the most vicious attacks on Kennedy and, apparently, it was part of the effort to offset the onslaught against Nixon and Lodge over Israel—both efforts clearly demonstrating the politicians' belief in a Jewish vote and its influence in New York State.

On Friday, Senator Javits and N.Y. State Attorney-General Louis Lefkowitz called a press conference to protest about the Democratic charges against Lodge for being pro-Arab and anti-Israel. As Javits spoke, reporters noted on the press table at the Republican Party's office the pamphlet "Israeli Press Views Nixon and Kennedy." Reporters asked Javits to explain the pamphlet's presence.

Javits and Lefkowitz, obviously greatly embarrassed, read the leaflet quickly, said they had never seen it before, "repudiated it," and said they would take steps to end its circulation immediately.

"Immediately," however, was too late. It had already been circulated in large numbers. Only now that the post-election inquest has started can we begin assessing the efficacy of this and other last-minute campaign smears.

NEW PRESIDENT IN POLITICAL JEOPARDY

HOW CAIRO SEES IT

from our own correspondent

Cairo:

Newspaper commentators and editorial writers here paid close attention to the closing stages of the U.S. presidential election campaign and particularly to those aspects of it which are described here as "playing for the Jewish vote."

The English-language *Egyptian Mail*, for once finding editorial space for a topic other than President Nasser, concluded on Saturday that Jewish organisations had already extracted enough promises of backing for Israel from the two candidates that, should the new President ever decide to alter United States policy in the Middle East, "he will be quite justly accused of going back on his word and will find himself in political jeopardy as a result."

Taking up Kennedy's pledge to withhold U.S. assistance from countries which wage economic warfare against other recipients of U.S. aid, the *Mail* pointed out that this would mean withdrawing the not inconsiderable sum paid over to Libya in which country the U.S. maintains its biggest airbase outside America and in which U.S. companies have oil exploration rights.

Lesson of Algeria: But, the paper asked, did anybody seriously think that U.S. aid was likely to be withdrawn while the oil companies were still carrying on their search in Libya? "There are a few shareholders in the U.S. who will see that doesn't happen. And politicians, too, for Libyan oil, like Algerian oil, will not have to pass through the Suez Canal; and the Algerians know what store is set by the west on that.

"But," the paper added, "there are some other countries without such obvious strategic or economic value to the United States who could well suffer from such policies."

However, the really disheartening aspect of the undertakings given by the U.S. presidential candidates, commented the *Egyptian Mail*, was their clear reflection of the "completely unrealistic thinking that exists in the west.

"To anyone who has spent even a short time in the Middle East, it is perfectly obvious that mere placatory words from the United States are not going to solve any problems here. It is going to require a complete reappraisal of policy for the U.S. to play any constructive part in ending tensions in the Middle East."

U. S. S. R.

ANDRE BLUMEL LOOKS AT RUSSIAN JEWRY SEES HOPE FOR AN END TO DISABILITIES

- *Maître Blumel, a storm-centre of French Zionism for many years, is a firm advocate of Franco-Russian friendship. He is also, in the words of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, a "devoted Jew" who placed Jewish interests above all others during his recent visit to Russia, the subject of this specially written report.*

The Union of Associations for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the U.S.S.R.-France Association invited me, as co-President of the latter, to visit the Soviet Union in order to see the conditions in which the Jews of the Soviet live, and I spent the twelve days from October 6-17 there.

This was my second visit. I had already spent three weeks there in April and May, 1957, and I was already then preoccupied with these problems.

This time I was received, as on the first occasion, cordially. Russian officials, and Ilya Ehrenburg, President of the U.S.S.R.-France Association, helped me very much, and what obstacles there were originated with the assimilated Jews.

Two juridical conceptions: In the course of this brief article I shall disregard all historical, philosophical, psychological, chronological and sociological considerations and limit myself to stating my conclusions succinctly. I did not go everywhere and I did not study all the problems, of course. Nevertheless, except for some possible errors of detail, here is what I saw and what I know.

The Soviet Union recognises two distinct juridical conceptions—nationality

and citizenship. A Soviet citizen's passport will mention this fact only. As far as his nationality is concerned—Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian—this will appear on his internal passport, or identity card, as it is called in France.

Jewish nationality has the same character as the others and is in no way a sign of discrimination. In the 1959 census, 2,268,000 Soviet citizens declared themselves to be of Jewish nationality.

Children can choose: Those with two Jewish parents have that nationality, and at 16 years of age the young Russian receives his or her identity card, which is obligatory. In the case of a mixed marriage, the children themselves make their choice when they reach their teens.

Many Jews told me that, even if (the Jewish) nationality were optional, no more than 20 per cent of Jews would renounce it. There are in the Soviet Union, as elsewhere, Jews of all opinions—completely assimilated Jews, religious Jews and traditionalists. The régime is atheistic and the party carries on active and far-reaching propaganda.

Nevertheless, a reliable witness told me at a relatively recent Kremlin banquet, Khrushchev summoned the Metropolitan and told him: "I was bent on telling you that we have committed some stupid exaggerations in our battle against religion".

Many prayerbooks: There is no shortage of prayer-books, either in Moscow or Leningrad. A recent printing amounted to 5,000 copies, as against 4,000 on the previous occasion; 90 tons of *matzot* were sold in 22 Moscow shops, and 126 in Leningrad. Those members of the Leningrad community who wished to bake their own *matzot* received the quantity of flour they wanted.

Leningrad Jews have been granted 22 hectares of land for a new cemetery, and a new synagogue can be built there. In answer to my question at the Committee for Religious Affairs, I was told that other religions also have no central organisation, and that, besides, the Jews have never asked to have one. Rabbi Lev



ANDRE BLUMEL
Still traces in Moscow

Lewin, rabbi of the Moscow central synagogue, confirmed this.

From 1948-1953 was a very sombre period for the Jews of the Soviet Union as everyone knows. Responsibility for this is attributed to Beria. There was recrudescence of popular anti-Semitism mainly because of the legacy of Nazis and because anti-Semitism in the high echelons merged with that lower down.

No state anti-Semitism: Now this anti-Semitism has to a large extent died down though there are still traces of it, particularly in Moscow, where flat-sharing by a number of families is common. There is no state anti-Semitism, and an overt anti-Semitic act is followed up, and punishment meted out by the courts.

Is there any discrimination in the field of employment? Jews seem to work everywhere except the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Seven per cent of the judicial staff of the Council of Ministers are Jews. Of the 1,190 lawyers at the Moscow bar, 500 are Russians and 465 Jews.

Jews are very numerous in the scientific field and figure largely in the Academy of Sciences. Many of them have been elected to the Academy during recent elections, and many have won Lenin prizes.

One Yiddish weekly: As far as Yiddish is concerned, the situation is less satisfactory. I was told that both an anthology of Soviet literature in Yiddish and an anthology of Schwarzmann's poems are being prepared and that a volume of the works of David Bergelson is due to appear next month.

The National Union of Soviet Writers has demanded the publication of a Y.

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dish review, but there is still only one Yiddish weekly appearing, in Birobidjan. As for the theatre, there are amateur troupes performing in Yiddish in a number of cities.

There are also several professional touring companies, like the Sidi-Thal company of Tchernowitz and Anna Gouzik's theatre, which is subsidised by the State and gives regular performances for several months a year at various theatres in Moscow, although audiences never seem to exceed 1,000.

Perturbation : I tried to clarify certain incidents. At the Committee for Religious Affairs of the Council of Ministers, I was told that no synagogue has ever been closed by administrative order, except where there were no worshippers. In October of last year, a fire partly destroyed a synagogue at Malakovka, a small town 16 miles from Moscow. The caretaker's wife was found dead (strangled or asphyxiated in her flat), and the arsonists had put up anti-Semitic posters.

I heard conflicting stories about what happened to the arsonists, but Moscow lawyers told me that they had been tried by the Moscow District Court, which is what the Rabbi of Moscow also told me. Two of the three accused were defended by a Jewish lawyer whose name I was given. All three received 10-12 years' jail.

Massacre in Kiev : On September 27, 1941, the Germans massacred 70,000 Jews in Kiev. They were buried in a communal grave at Babi Yar, near Kiev. The municipality recently wanted to create a park on the spot (here it should be said that, in the Soviet Union, no very great importance is attached to cemeteries).

When I visited the Committee for Religious Affairs, I raised the matter of Babi Yar. The Committee President told me that he knew nothing about the affair but would immediately get in touch with Kiev municipality. In addition, we also found out that the architects of Kiev had published a protest in the *Literaturnaya Gazetta*.

The reply came on the day I was due to leave. The municipality confirmed that the park would be laid out, but around the grave, and that a commemorative plaque on the grave itself would recall the martyrs. Work will start on the park in the spring.

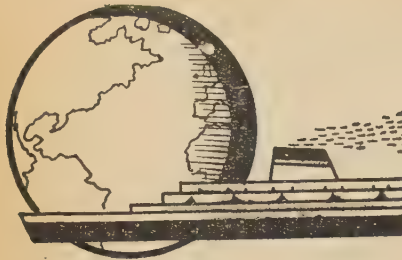
Problems will be solved : If there is no intensification of the cold war, the problems likely to affect the Jews of the Soviet Union will be overcome, for I was forcefully told from many sides that there is no trace of anti-Semitism among the young people.

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BOOKS

HISTORY'S MOST IMPORTANT LESSON

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH, by William L. Shirer; 1,245 pp., bibliography, index, maps; (Secker & Warburg) 63s.

This is really the first serious book about Nazi Germany to be published since the end of the war. This in itself is significant, for it demonstrates how complete has been the post-war misunderstanding of the rise of National Socialism—"it was not all right, Jack, it failed"—therefore it was not worth bothering about. The crazy Hitler forced his generals to lose battles, compelled his S.S. to commit atrocities and, unknown to the German army and the civilian population, executed millions of Jews, Russians and Poles, and some ten thousand Germans. This is not an unfair picture of the sum-total of the great mass of post-war writing about Hitler Germany. There were exceptions—Reitlinger, Wheeler-Bennet, Bullock—but they were few.

But how many of the under-thirties know anything about our helpless horror, the sense of irresistibility of the Nazi advance, that gripped the whole Continent, including Britain; the feeling of impotence when one heard Hitler, Goering and Goebbels mock and threaten on the radio. The Gestapo knew everything, the German army was so much better led and equipped, and Hitler's men and economy were geared to a total effort. Was this an altogether wrong impression, as so much of the post-war writing about the war has suggested?

When one now reads Shirer's great book—and it is incredibly readable considering its scope and size—we realise how little we knew of what was going on at the time. Shirer now retells the story with all the advantages of intelligent hindsight and of the hundreds of tons of captured secret German documents. For the first time we can assimilate the most terrible experience of the century in this detailed account of how it happened, and those who were too young to remember can now make their own assessment.

Shirer is not just a recorder. Without directly saying so, his account compels one to reconsider the spell of fear which Hitler cast over Europe. Somehow, Shirer's impressive documentation—more

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than his commentary—manages to cut Hitler and the Nazi movement down to size without underrating either. In doing so he has produced a book which ought to be a textbook for every parent and for every teacher, one which in a way is the missing memory of the under-thirties.

Shirer explains what happened and how it happened—but not why it happened. That has still to come. Perhaps Heiden, the pre-war biographer of Hitler, was on the right track when, in 1934, he foresaw the National Socialist failure because of the Nazi persistence in treating other nations “as if they were Germans.”

Peter Gaunt

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE FIRE?

ACADEMY, Annual of the Inter-University Jewish Federation. (obtainable from Hillel House, 1 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1) 2s.

Some time ago this journal analysed the rôle of the Inter-University Jewish Federation and the reasons for its ineffectiveness in Anglo-Jewish youth affairs. Now, with the appearance of *Academy*, the refurbished annual publication of the I.U.J.F., another opportunity presents itself to assess the scope and interests of this student body. Edited by Israel Abramov, *Academy* has a superficial air of modernity, largely as a result of a pillar-box red cover and an archly up-to-date layout. But any hope that “the dog beneath the skin” will be equally contemporaneously lively is soon dashed.

The illustrations have been loaned by the Youth Department of The Jewish National Fund and consist of those excruciatingly 1930-type biblical drawings we came to loathe twenty years ago. By contrast, reproductions of drawings by two art students, Ruth Taylor and Joy Silman, are to be welcomed, and Miss Silman in particular is clearly gifted.

The articles fall into three categories—history; Israel; and Anglo-Jewry. In the first category we have Mr. Leon Yudkin on the Hebrew poetry of Moslem Spain and Mr. Abramov himself writing, seriously, on the elephant in Jewish history. Mr. N. C. Sebag-Montefiore, who is the I.U.J.F. Publications Officer, discusses “Myth in Genesis” and Miss Anne Grunfeld philosophises on “Existence and Duality.”

In the second category there is Mr. Godfrey E. Silverman, Chairman of the Universities Zionist Council, on “Israel—Cleavage of Ideals.” This, like the contributions by Miss Grunfeld and Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, reflects an optimistic belief in the revival of Judaism which,

commendable or otherwise in itself, has certainly been uncharacteristic of Jewish youth in the past. Similarly, Mr. Anthony Schwalbe discusses Israel and its relation to *Halacha* in an erudite and almost unreadable contribution and a similarly pious note is struck by Vivian Halpern.

There are only two articles on Anglo-Jewish themes. Mr. Raymond Apple writes at great length and with complete obviousness on “The Religion of the Youth Club,” in which he reflects the Victorian view that youth work is in some way a religious activity. Lastly, in his solitary older age group, Mr. S. S. Levin, Chairman of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education, discusses “Problems of Communal Dispersion.” This is in fact the reprint of a lecture delivered at Hillel House.

What seems to categorise this list of contents is its curious other-worldliness. The articles are long and turgid and the pages marked by impressive footnotes. Can these be young Jews concerned about the religious, philosophical, moral and social problems which should be worrying them and their fellow students? Apart from the contributions by the two art students there is no imaginative material—no stories, poems, literary criticism or even travel comments. In his editorial, Mr. Abramov quotes Dr. Cecil Roth’s introduction to “The Jewish Academy” of 1954. “This is not the first time that I have introduced a new series of The Jewish Academy. But I devoutly hope it is the last.” Dr. Roth’s ambition may well be achieved.

C. P.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. IONIDES SAYS “THANK YOU”

Sir,—Since Mr. Jon Kimche’s review of “Divide and Lose” is as much devoted to me personally as to the subject matter of the book itself, may I ask you to publish this letter so that I may thank him for his sketch of my attitude towards the Jewish people in the context of Zionism?

“Let them remain patriotic Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen . . . Germans and Poles . . . and Ionides is their man.” This can be given greater force by stating the converse: “Let them place political loyalty to the political aims of the national State of Israel above their loyalties as Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Poles (Egyptians, Iraqis, Syrians, etc.), and Ionides is not their man.”

I believe it to be one of the conditions for peace on the Arab-Zionist question that the press (and in particular the Zionist press) should encourage understanding of the distinction between those who are against political Zionism because they dislike its political aims, and those who are against Jews because they dislike Jews. Mr. Kimche graciously admits me into the former category. He says I am “not afraid of being accused” of being in the latter. I thank him for this, as also for adding these words: “And quite rightly.”

Michael Ionides

Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

WHY THEY VOTED FOR POALE ZION

Sir,—As one who still remembers the contents of your pre-election issues, I was astonished to read your “After Congress Elections” comment in the JEWISH OBSERVER of November 4.

Before the election you had maintained that Mizrahi was afraid to participate in the election because of its weakness, and not because of principles. Now you say that if Mizrahi had gone to the polls, four

thousand more electors would have voted, and Poale Zion would have got only three or four mandates.

Why such a somersault? Do you really mean to suggest that the Mizrahi boycott favoured Poale Zion only, and not the other parties?

As one who canvassed both before and on election day, I absolutely refute your suggestion that the inclusion of well-known names was the only factor behind the high Poale Zion vote. You ignore the hard work put in by quite a number of devoted members of the Poale Zion movement. Furthermore, I have not met one Poale Zion voter who did not know that Sharett and Dayan gave their names solely as an indication of their support for Poale Zion.

D. M. Harris

Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

WHO WILL CALL A HALT?

Sir,—May I be permitted to fully endorse the sentiments expressed in the letter from Mr. J. Lottenberg (“Chaotic Charities,” J.O. November 4) on the question of the wasteful appeals from so many organisations.

His points are admirable. The only exceptions I would make would be the Homes for the Aged and Homes of Rest, and also the youth clubs. These I feel are better run by committees in the individual districts because of the personal touch required.

Anybody who will go ahead and get this much needed reform in hand will, I am sure, have support from almost all Jewish communities.

The saving in postage and stationery alone would be enormous. This remark also applies to the wasteful methods of dealing with covenants. The duplication here is almost incredible.

I greatly deplore the waste of donated money. It is “Time to Call a Halt.”

(Mrs.) P. Hirst

Welbeck Avenue, Hove

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES SHOW A PROFIT

PRIVATE CAPITAL—BUT NOT
CONTROL—WELCOME

Tel Aviv :

The widely publicised Lavon affair has stolen the headlines from a different sort of discussion which will affect the basic problems of Israel's economy in the decade to come. The discussion centres around the nationalised industries, under the Ministry of Development, and their future status.

Menahem Bader, Director-General of the Ministry, was asked in an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER, why the Ministry was so determined in its opposition to denationalisation, at a time when there were signs in other countries of a move away from the practice of nationalisation.

He replied, with particular reference to the Dead Sea Works, that potash is, and is likely to remain, the country's richest natural treasure, and a key factor in the future development of the Negev and the national economy as a whole.

"Economic suicide": The Dead Sea Works, producing potash, bromine, magnesium, and any number of compounds of new chemicals which may be derived from its mineral resources, together with the phosphate mines, forms the basis of Israel's chemical industry.

"Speaking as a Jew, a citizen of Israel and the Director-General of the Ministry of Development, I do not see how we can relinquish part of our sub-soil resources. To separate the Dead Sea Works from the general planning of Israel's chemical industry would be tantamount to national economic suicide," Bader declared.

Asked about the profitability of nationalised industries, Bader replied. "We are naturally interested in profits, and the

Ministry is supervising and directing all the companies under its jurisdiction with a view to increased profitability.

"Profits not enough": "However, profits alone are not enough, and there exists a difference between a policy aimed at legitimate profits and a profit-making policy as such. Four of the nationalised companies—the Electric Corporation, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Tovara Trans-

pany, which only the year before showed a deficit of £204,000, finished 1959 with a surplus of £40,000, thus putting an end to years of losses.

Plough back profits: "You might say," added Bader, "that up to now we have produced the bread and butter, and now we are beginning to produce the jam as well. However, we do not want to produce at a profit for profit's sake, but in order to plough back the profits which we have crued into new development projects.

"If current profits were to leave the country, as would be the case in the event of ownership by foreign shareholders, the economy would stagnate or at best



ELATH—ISRAEL'S BACK DOOR AND CENTRE OF RICH MINERAL RESOURCES
Oui go the phosphates, in come the profits

port Co. and Negev Ceramic Materials—are today paying a 7 per cent dividend after covering depreciation and paying full interest on invested capital.

"Three other firms—the Dead Sea Works, Negev Phosphates and the Timna Copper Plant—earned enough during 1959-60 to cover operating expenses, depreciation and a good part of the interest on invested capital.

"Finally, the Dead Sea Bromine Com-

develop much beyond its present level.

"Moreover, the sale of shares is a two-edged sword. You might know the persons, individual or collective, to whom you are selling today, but you can hardly know to whom they, in turn, will resell. The question arises, who will be tomorrow's owners?

Not inefficient: "Control might eventually pass into the hands of competitors who would confine our companies to the strictly limited production of bread and butter without allowing them to produce jam as well. We have never excluded the possibility of private capital investment in national companies; we merely insist on control being retained in Government hands."

When reminded of the often repeated charge of inefficiency, in nationalised industries, Bader replied: "The figures quoted earlier testify to the contrary. for the Dead Sea Works—which is un-

		27.10	3.11	TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS : LOWER C.O.L. BONDS : RISING SHARES : IRREGULAR CABLES : UNIONBANK ADDRESS : 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
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special discussion these days—even U.S. experts have confirmed that only heavy Government investment could have resulted in the present low cost of production. However, having survived the seven lean years, we are not prepared to allow the profits of the seven fat years to go exclusively into foreign pockets."

Discussing the origins of the current controversy, Menahem Bader recalled that the Ministry had applied for a loan from the World Bank for the expansion of the Dead Sea Works. The application was investigated and the experts reported favourably.

No private bank loans: However, instead of granting an immediate loan, the World Bank informed the Ministry that the estimated profitability of the project might enable them to obtain the money needed from Wall Street instead.

"A loan obtained through private banks, however, automatically implies the eventual control of this—and other companies—by these very same private banks.

"A loan from the World Bank, without strings attached, would constitute a positive move, both in a political and economic sense. But we must object to a loan granted by private banks which would make us the pioneers in selling out the country's natural riches.

"Denationalisation may be open to debate in highly developed countries with a stable economy and fixed borders, but in the under-developed countries of Asia and Africa, the implications are very different.

"As the Prime Minister said in his opening address to the Knesset on October 24, there is no doubt that the targets for the next ten years, especially with regard to the development of the Negev, can only be reached through national planning and national financing."

"Over-cautious": "Here, I may add," continued Bader, "that even the U.S. State Department, perhaps as a result of recent events in Cuba, has asked all U.S. development banks to drop the clause which hitherto permitted them to grant loans to private enterprise only, and to furnish such loans now to Government or mixed enterprises as well. Surely, the World Bank, founded with a view to aiding the development and reconstruction of under-developed countries, should do no less.

"Besides, it may interest you to know that banks appear to be more cautious than their private enterprise clients. Concerning Dead Sea products, the Ministry has already concluded two separate agreements—one with a British, the other with an American private company—for the development of these products on a fifty-fifty basis.



ISRAEL PAVILION AT WARSAW TRADE FAIR
Plenty to sell in the seven fat years

"In addition to that, there is, of course, our partnership with Fairbanks-Whitney on the development of the Zarchin process for the desalination of sea water.

"A good risk": If our industries appear to be sound enough for private enterprise to come in as an equal partner—with the emphasis on equality—they should, I believe, provide a sufficiently good risk for loans from international institutions. In any case, we are determined to raise the funds for their future expansion without selling their potential for a mess of pottage."

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE STILL IN ITS INFANCY

FOOTBALL TRAINING PREFERRED TO FACTORY WORK

Industrial absenteeism is believed to be twice as high here as in the United States, although final figures must await the completion of studies now in progress, says Professor Walter Strauss, Israel's leading authority on industrial hygiene.

Professor Strauss believes that this phe-

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TEL AVIV

nomenon finds its historical origin in the early neglect of industry on the part of the Histadrut, when the creed of the entire socialist movement was "back to the land."

This involved workers in a morally hostile attitude towards factory work, without the identification that went with work in agriculture. Human relations in industry have lagged behind human relations in other fields, and industrial medical care is still today in its infancy.

Inadequate staff: According to Dr. Klaus Dror, head of Kupat Holim's Department of Industrial Medicine, and chairman of the Israel Industrial Medical Association, there are today some 12 Kupat Holim doctors and 20 nurses practising industrial medicine in Israel. In addition, some 15 doctors are directly employed by industry.

This staff is quite inadequate to deal with Israel's growing industrial population. Working in an advisory capacity in large district clinics, these medical experts deal with occupational diseases, placement of disabled workers, and work evaluation, though their work does include some visits to factories.

According to Professor Strauss, this type of industrial medicine is woefully inadequate. Medical staff are unfamiliar not only with conditions at work but with the worker himself. The grave problem of absenteeism, for example, can only be dealt with on the basis of intimate knowledge of the conditions that cause it.

Workers' dissatisfaction: The two main reasons for the high rate of absenteeism, according to Professor Strauss, are workers' dissatisfaction, and a body of social legislation which often makes it as profitable to be ill as to be well.

The social conditions of the average industrial worker, he added, are deplorable, to say the least, especially in Jerusalem and the old parts of Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

The State provides low-cost housing for civil servants, but industry has done little or nothing to get the workers out of their slums, where often a dozen families share one lavatory.

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Sensitive Orientals: Another problem facing many workers is the difficulty of adaptation, not only to a new occupation but to a new country, the population of which is by no means homogeneous.

Much absenteeism in factories where many Oriental Jews are employed would seem to be due to their fear and dislike of their foremen and charge-hands, who are often Ashkenazim.

A sabra or a Jew of European origin would talk back, but the Oriental Jew, more sensitive to any possible discrimination, is so hurt that he goes on sick leave.

"What we have yet to learn," Professor Strauss said "is that human relations are intimately connected with industrial relations; productivity cannot be raised by taking measures in the factory alone; it must be raised by improving the workers' social environment."

Abuse of the law: As for the social legislation which entitles workers to a total of six months' sick leave annually, at 70 per cent of his gross salary, with no taxes deducted (often, due to the current labour shortage, he gets 100 per cent through private arrangements with his employer), this was introduced to protect workers against severe illness and grave accidents.

Doctors naturally welcome this type of protection, but the problem arises of how to deal with abuses of it. Doctors are hard put to it to refuse sick leave certificates, since in a busy Kupat Holim clinic they have literally no control over the patient or his home or factory environment.

It was discovered in one factory under study, that a number of workers always went sick on certain specific days. It turned out that they were all football players who did their training on those days.

Home visits: However, in most cases the reasons are far less frivolous. A worker may go sick because his wife is ill and there is nobody to look after the children.

Professor Strauss is firmly convinced that, instead of expanding the industrial medicine advisory service, as proposed by Kupat Holim, industry today needs its own dispensaries, fully staffed with doctor, nurse, and social and psychiatric workers. Home visits should be part and parcel of the medical service.

Industry, in its own interests, should invest in such a programme of industrial hygiene, because it would pay dividends in greatly decreased absenteeism. Home visits would do much towards discouraging shamming, and on the other hand, would also provide a badly needed service for the genuinely sick.

"Right to complain": "The workers in industry today," Professor Strauss con-

cluded, "are perfectly right in being satisfied with their lot. They are looked after, outside the narrow framework of immediate wage and working conditions. They have no proper housing, they enjoy no adequate welfare service."

CHEAPER FARES

The I.A.T.A. traffic conference, which ended at Cannes recently, has approved El Al proposals for reduced off-season and group fares to Israel. Groups of four or more travelling to Israel from the continent during the off-season will benefit from a 50 per cent reduction. Groups from the U.K. will pay 30 per cent less, enabling them to travel to Israel at a back for just under £100. Considerable reductions on return tickets will also be made for individual tourists.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

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Sun. 13th November: 20.25 The News, 20.25 Heritage: Exhibiting the Past: Museums, 20.40 In the Jewish World.

Mon. 14th November: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Sol Temkin Talks About Traffic Tangles, 20.35 Music.

Tues. 15th November: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 Composers of Israel: Paul Ben-Haim.

Wed. 16th November: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Tune of the Week, 20.30 A Visit to the Offices of "Maariv".

Thurs. 17th November: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Investment in Israel: Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, 20.30 Musical Interlude, 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

BARMITZVAH FOREST AS ANGLO-JEWRY'S TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL IN 1961

CAMPAIGN FOR 13TH ANNIVERSARY GIFT ANNOUNCED AT J.N.F. CONFERENCE

A massive attendance of 800 delegates and supporters at the 36th Annual Conference of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland endorsed at the Savoy Hotel last week a proposal by Rosser Chinn, 54-year-old president of the movement, to plant a "Barmitzvah Forest" in Israel as this community's mark of identification and gift to the young State on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of independence and in commemoration of the 60th year of the J.N.F.'s establishment.

Mr. Chinn emphasised from a platform on which sat with him the chairman of the Board of Governors of the K.K.L., the Israel Ambassador in Britain and many distinguished representatives of this community, that he was seeking a sum of money in excess of £150,000 for this, and he made it clear that the tribute would be over and above any existing target for the Biranit area. He contended that every Jewish family of this country, whatever its economic level or its views on Zionism, should participate in this testimonial Forest and plant 13 trees or multiples of that figure. The Barmitzvah Forest would grow on the outskirts of Jerusalem and represent an everlasting monument to this country's association with Israel.

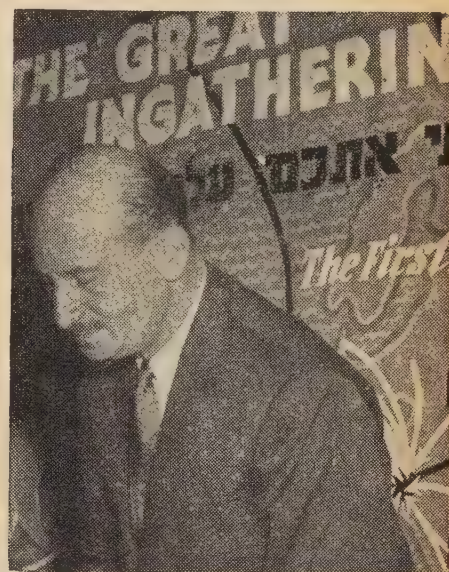
Target for 1961: "We shall start this



Mrs. Susie Chinn greets delegate L. Shocket of Hackney.

campaign as from now", the J.N.F. leader said. "And with it we intend to bring our overall contribution to Israel for land development to one million pounds in 1961."

In a résumé of past activities of the Fund in Britain and their role in "changing the geography of Israel", Mr. Chinn reminded the gathering of the construc-



Giving his first review of the year as president: Rosser Chinn.

tive projects of recent years: the settlement of Lachish; the reclamation of the Huleh; the revival of Adullam. Now they were involved in an immense undertaking at Biranit on the northern frontier. But, he warned, the Barmitzvah was by no means yet a man. They had built many houses, but not enough; they had reclaimed many square miles of desert land, but not enough; and at the back of all their minds was the problem that was bound to follow when eventually the gates were opened in those countries which at present barred the way to Israel for our fellow Jews.

Earlier, the president stated that the fact that this biggest-ever Conference was taking place two generations after the birth of the J.N.F. gave the answer to those who asked whether the Jewish people were standing shoulder to shoulder with the people of Israel. It would, he said, be a source of great encouragement to the Jews of the state of Israel to learn of this great demonstration of faith in Jewish destiny and history.

"Israel is the one new nation which has emerged since the second World War which is based upon concepts that have a lesson for all peoples. The new states



Against a backdrop depicting the 60 years' growth of the J.N.F., and its present role in the challenge of the empty spaces, Rabbi Brodie delivers his address. On the platform with him from left are: Michael Sacher, Jacob Tsur, the president, the Israel Ambassador, Barnett Janner, M.P., Ram Haviv, Reuben Arzi (member of the K.K.L. Board of Governors), Bernard Maisel and Dr. I. Levy, O.B.E.

JNF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

THE BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE

Throughout the sessions of the Conference, delegates were coming forward to respond to the president's appeal for a Barmitzvah gift to Israel of a minimum of 13 trees.

The effort was brilliantly led off by Mr. Chinn and the joint treasurers. He and his colleagues, S. J. Birn and Michael Sacher, each contributed £1,000 towards the testimonial forest. With them was David Fraenkel of Manchester with a gift of 1,000 trees.

The president particularly asks that all contributions be addressed to him personally at Head Office at 65 Southampton Row. The cost of planting 13 trees in Israel is £4.11.0.

of Africa and Asia have come to Israel for advice, making her the helper rather than the helped. But how Israel will acquit herself depends in large measure on how we, the Jews of the world, acquit ourselves," the president concluded.

B.-G.'s message: Michael Sacher, a former president and now one of the joint treasurers of the Fund, read messages of greetings to the Conference. One of these was from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who said: "A large part of our country is at present unfit for settlement and economic use because foreign invaders over the centuries destroyed and uprooted forests which covered our land in the times of the Bible and the Second Temple. Much fertile soil has been swept away by erosion. Therefore the foremost J.N.F. tasks are the afforestation of hill-sides and sandy wastes and land reclamation as a whole. Their importance for the expansion of agriculture and settlement in the regions that have lain waste is impossible to exaggerate."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann had cabled: "The Keren Kayemeth in Israel has assumed new and vital tasks as a consequence of its agreement with the Government of Israel. It is exclusively responsible for the reclamation of land in Israel and its preparation for settlement. I know of the popularity and success of the J.N.F. in Great Britain and I am convinced that your Annual Conference will help increase your remarkable successes of the past."

K.K.L.-Government accord: According to Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol,

LOURIE DISPELS A POLITICAL ILLUSION

the new arrangement between the Government and the K.K.L. constituted a challenge to all J.N.F. workers. He hoped that this movement's devoted friends throughout the world would work with redoubled energy for the redemption of the country's barren wastes.

Said Dr. A. Granott: "The passing of the land laws by the Knesset and our agreement with the Israel Government has ushered in a new era not only for our Fund but for the development and utilisation of the lands of Israel and their conversion into settlement areas."

In a characteristic and thoughtful address, Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie described J.N.F. activities as reflecting "the values of our Judaism". The prophecies of old were being fulfilled by world Jewry's support for dedicated people in Israel, and by that country's example and exertions. We were witnessing the establishment of great institutions of science, culture and lasting spiritual value. The Chief Rabbi went on to pay a warm tribute to Rosser Chinn and the faithful body of workers that he led.

Lourie's warning: Bringing the greetings of his government, the Israel Ambassador described the J.N.F. as "one of the most potent factors in the development of Israel—an institution with a unique record and tradition, intimately linked with the very establishment of Israel." It was pioneering on the grand scale.

In a reference to Israel's relations with

Britain, Mr. Lourie mingled his plea at their cordiality with a note of warning. "There has been speculation," he said, "with regard to discussions which have apparently been taking place between Britain and the United Arab Republic with the object of arranging the representation of the two countries at an ambassadorial level in Cairo and London respectively. Obviously that is a decision which concerns the U.A.R. and Britain alone. It is not one in which Israel has or claims to have any say. Our interest, however, is to make clear what we believe profoundly to be the case, and there is no inconsistency in the friendship of this country, or any country, with Israel on the one hand and with the Arab states on the other. Indeed I would go further and say that if such friendships are to be fruitful, if they are to be meaningful in the long run, they must be based on the acceptance of this clear assumption of mutual co-existence. Any illusion of the relationship of the one can be fostered only at the expense of the other with the end bring frustration and its retribution."

J.N.F. and Diaspora: Mr. Jacob T. a former Ambassador of Israel to France and now the world leader of the J.N.F. made the point that since its inception the Jewish National Fund had always given to the Diaspora more than it received. It had brought something of the splendour of its forests and the fragra-



Among those present at the reception which preceded the Conference were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis of Nottingham, and Dr. and Mrs. Ph. Tuttnauer, shown above.

JNF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

"OURS IS THE LONG-TERM VIEW"

—TSUR

of its soil. It was achieving what no other section of the Zionist movement could claim: personal identification with Jewish men, women and children everywhere.

Responsibility entailed the future as well as the present. There would be no respite from the urgency of pressing needs. While the budget of the State provided for the current year, the J.N.F. budget had to provide for the future.

Some people maintained that there was no further need for land reclamation because there were neither people to settle the land now being prepared nor water to irrigate it and, further, Israel was suffering from a surplus of agricultural production. Mr. Tsur repudiated these critics on the grounds that their arguments stemmed from a momentary and transitory situation. He reminded them that in the years before statehood, when there was a general clamour for more people and more equipment, the J.N.F. concentrated on the undramatic activity of land buying. Yet it was precisely these purchases which had shaped the frontiers of the Jewish State. Similarly, when there was scarcity of all essentials in 1951, the J.N.F. did not participate in immediate relief operations but provided employment for new immigrants. In this way it had widened the agricultural base and the benefits of this policy were now apparent. For swamp drainage and stone clearing operations then, ensured that there was enough garden and dairy produce today, enabling Israel even to export her crops.

No Maginot Line: Israel was in essence a strip of borderland. While areas of it remained empty and unsettled there would be wide and dangerous gaps. Israel had no Hadrian's Wall, nor Maginot Line, and indeed did not want them. Instead, her farming communities constituted "defence in depth". "Each time we open a road, we open another part of Israel," Mr. Tsur declared. "Each time we clear a slope of its stones or plant a forest, we add another region to the country. During the past 12 years the Keren Kayemeth has built 1,000 kms. of road, planted many millions of trees and drained 15,000 acres of swamp."

Mr. Tsur terminated with a tribute to the J.N.F. movement as a whole in Great Britain, which he described as the model for all other countries. Not only was the leadership vigorous, but a new generation

had been enlisted in the work. Anglo-Jewry was in this respect setting yet another example to all.

"Best fund-raiser": "You may be proud to have as your leader our best fund-raiser," said Hyam Morrison on behalf of the administrative committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal. And in this regard he spoke warmly also of Mrs. Susie Chinn, who accompanied her husband on his long and tedious journeys over the country. During the past 12 years the J.P.A. had raised no less than £18½ million, of which it had returned £6 million to its partner, the Jewish National Fund.

Mr. Morrison made a plea to the gathering to remember that side of Israel which constituted the second half of the picture. "We have 40,000 poor relatives living in the most wretched slum conditions of the *ma'abarot*," he said. "Let us not forget them. Let us cut out this festering sore in the coming year!"

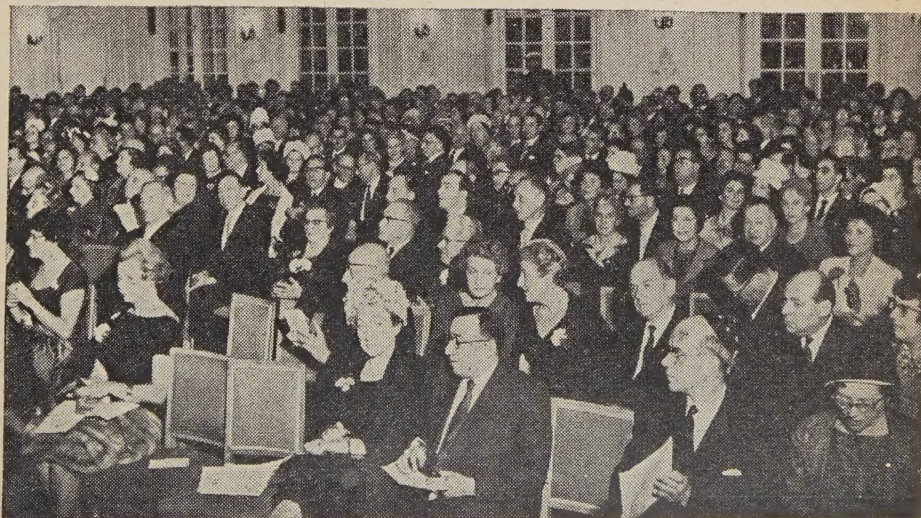
To round off the evening's proceedings, Barnett Janner, M.P., issued a rousing appeal to the Jewish world to be more conscious of the historic events taking place in Israel. Did Jewry not realise that here was a power-house of new ideas, and that it gave them an opportunity which they had to seize with both hands if they were not to betray future generations? Ours was a great tradition but it would be meaningless if we did not recognise that this was a dynamic tradition.



Jacob Tsur, who was formerly Israel's Ambassador in Paris, meets an old-time colleague in Zionism, Arthur Lourie



Ernest Frankel of Hampstead Garden Suburb with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lowenthal, husband and wife J.N.F. team active in both Hampstead and St. John's Wood



A camera-eye view of the vast audience at the Savoy on Saturday evening

JNF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY SESSIONS: TREASURERS' REPORT

SACHER: "INCOME UP, EXPENDITURE DOWN"

Throughout Sunday morning the Conference broke up into working committees during which every aspect of J.N.F. activities in this country was examined. These committees were on the following subjects: Finance and Bequests, chairman Michael Sacher; Organisation and Development, chairman Cyril Stein; Functions, chairman S. J. Birn; Trees, Boxes and Golden Books, chairman J. Mellick; Information, Publicity and Tours, chairman S. I. Applebaum; Youth and Education, chairman Dr. I. Levy, O.B.E. Full reports on their conclusions, together with the ensuing debate in the plenary session, will be given in our next week's issue.

The comprehensive financial report delivered by Michael Sacher, joint treasurer for the year with Bernard Maisel, showed how the record sum of £842,000 had been transmitted to Israel during the financial year ended June, 1966, as compared with £600,000 in the previous year.

Mr. Sacher made the point that this increase had taken place despite a reduction in expenses of some £500 as compared with the previous year, and in spite of a general increase of salaries and wages. Principally through the work of the Golf Championship committee, the Bridge Tournament committee and the Younger Commissions, functions income had risen £73,000 to £193,000. Mr. Sacher thought it was time now to organise a J.N.F. Tennis Championship.

Traditional income: There was only a modest increase in Box income despite

the fact that there had been an upgrade of 10 per cent in London yields. Unhappily, the picture had not been so satisfactory in the Provinces. Tree inscriptions had also risen and the joint treasurer expected to see this stepped up even further through the Barmitzvah For scheme. On the subject of the Golden Book, he thought that the suggestion of Julius Lowenthal that had come before the Conference for a new design of the "Victorian" certificate in a book form would help popularise this important traditional medium of fund-raising. Bequests too were up, though there was room for even greater expansion of the K.K.L.'s Executor and Trustee Department.

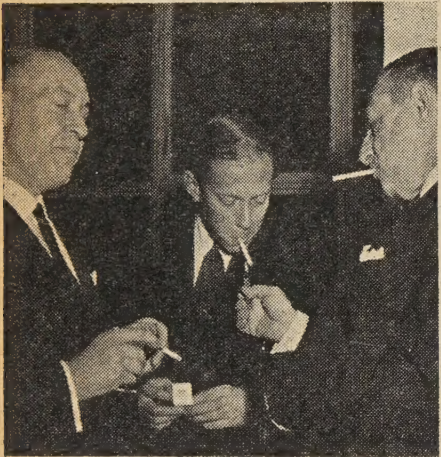
Mr. Sacher disclosed that the number of employed personnel had decreased from 62 to 56 (this of course included provincial staffs), and because of the assistance of outside advisers and imaginative effort by Mr. Osterley, the executive director, there had been a great deal of streamlining. This included improvements in the records of the Box Department, the merging of the Covenant Departments of both major funds and a simplified accounting system for advertising and other transactions.

Biranit lag: Mr. Sacher went on to say: "I regret that some of our major provincial centres have not been as receptive to new organisational ideas as one would have hoped. I am by no means sure that the last improvement in efficiency has been achieved." Although the £800,000 Biranit project had run for one-half of its time, they were still £60,000 below the first year's target, and they would have to make up considerable leeway to complete the effort in time.

The adoption of this financial report was then moved by Bernard Maisel (who was with this Conference retiring from his position as joint treasurer), and carried unanimously. Mr. Maisel had regretted to give up his office because of the pressure of work and he was being succeeded by S. J. Birn who, of course, had given distinguished service in this office previously. Other officers and vice-presidents elected at the Conference will be given next week.



Homage to an earlier generation: Mr. Tsur greets the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, now in his 89th year



Lighting-up time for the treasurers: Bernard Maisel, Michael Sacher and S. J. Birn



Executive director H. J. Osterley grouped with the Stamford Hill delegation. In the foreground are Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, B. Gothelf and A. Jenshil

MORE CONFERENCE REPORT AND PICTURES NEXT WEEK

J P A - J N F NEWS

WHO'S FOR BRIDGE?

A number of bridge personalities met recently at the home of the president of the Jewish National Fund and Mrs. Chinn to launch the 1961 J.N.F. National Bridge Tournament, the third of the series. They included Alfred Rosenberg, national chairman, Louis Tarlo, executive chairman, and Mrs. Rixi Markus, chairman of the Ladies Section.

Mr. Chinn congratulated the committee on their past achievement, but contended that they should look to a £5,000 target for 1961.

It was agreed that once again the entrance fee per player should be two guineas. Individual launchings are to be held in London districts as well as in all provincial centres. This has already taken place in Leeds, at the home of Cllr. and Mrs. B. Lyons.

During the coming weeks launching and presentation meetings will take place in many areas of London. Players wishing to attend but who have not already received an invitation should contact Miss H. Silver, Bridge Tournament, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS. 6111).

Residents of Bournemouth, Brighton, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle should contact their local Bridge chairman or write to the J.N.F. as above. It is hoped that local heats will also be played in many other towns.

The committee is anxious that all Jewish bridge players throughout the country should have the opportunity of participating in this annual event. Application forms may be obtained from local chairmen and head office, who will be glad to give any further information.

MISSION DISCHARGED

As reported in a recent issue of this paper, the J.P.A. group touring Israel under the leadership of H. L. Wicksman had a mission to discharge at Kvutza Lavee. This was the presentation of an ancient Megillah, which had been in the possession of the families Ginsbury and Weller, to the settlement.

Cecilia Weller, who was a member of this group, made the presentation, and in a short address traced the history of the Megillah, which is inscribed in memory of Israel Jacob Weller and Nathaniel Ginsbury.

After the ceremony the group toured the kibbutz and inspected the new synagogue which is being built in memory of the late Raie Sklan. A full explanation of the running of the settlement was given

them by Mrs. Sheila Kritzler, formerly of the North London Oster family.

HENDON THEATRE SHOW

A gala performance of the new Enid Bagnold play, "The Last Joke", starring Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson, was presented recently at the Phoenix Theatre by the Hendon J.N.F. Commission. It resulted in a sum of £1,500 being raised towards Hendon's contribution to the development of the Biranit region in Upper Galilee.

I. J. Pomson, chairman, paid tribute and conveyed his thanks, in a message published in the souvenir brochure, to the small group of workers who "are so public-spirited as to assume responsibility each year for Hendon's efforts on behalf of the J.N.F." Mrs. F. Selby, ticket chairman, and M. Cohen, brochure chairman, deserved a special word of praise for their efforts.

HAVEN COMMITTEE

Another very successful supper function was arranged last week by the Haven committee of young married people active in North-West London. It realised a sum in excess of £500. A similar event previously held during the past year by this group raised £400.

The Haven committee is led by Jack Franes, while other honorary officers are B. Harrison, vice-chairman; C. Henry, treasurer; and Mrs. E. Henry and Mrs. C. Shannon, joint hon. secretaries.

ANNOUNCING "CARMEL"

Formation of a new group to be known as the Carmel J.N.F. Youth Fellowship was announced at a recent meeting of the Leeds J.N.F. executive. The new group will cater for young people between the ages of 14 to 16 years and would welcome new members. It has been assisted in its formation by the Leeds J.N.F. Youth Fellowship.

Application for membership should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Miss Shirley Roberts, 213 Oakwood Lane, Leeds, 8. The chairman is Stephen Cohen.

BALFOUR BALL

In our report of this event, published last week, it should have been made clear that the presentation of a silver salver to Rosser Chinn was a gift from all members of the Paramount Aid Society, and the actual presentation was made by B. Delman, the vice-chairman.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. R. Charatan, 23 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £5.0.0. Mr. B. Caplan, 4 Fairholme Gardens, N.3, £3.6.0. Mr. S. Fisher, 3 Chalgrove Gardens, N.3, £3.0.0. Mr. B. Gee, 15 Chessington Lodge, Chessington Avenue, N.3, £2.10.0. Mr. Haring, 9 Kinloss Court, N.3, £2.5.7. Mr. Zang, 6 Chessington Lodge, Chessington Avenue, N.3, £2.3.0. Mr. B. Sharron, 33 Chessington Lodge, Chessington Avenue, N.3, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Witton, 95 Hendon Lane, N.3, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mr. Israel Simia, 77 Lower Clapton Road, E.5, £3.10.0. Mrs. Hofman, 116 High Street, Walthamstow, E.17, £2.15.0. Mrs. Davis, 31 Cavendish Mansions, Clapton Square, E.5, £2.14.6. Mr. J. Kasin, 380 Barking Road, E.6, £2.14.6. Mr. L. M. Serks, 1 Goulton Road, E.5, £2.14.0. Mr. Kirschenbaum, 84 Markmanor Avenue, E.17, £2.7.5. Mr. Shapiro, 221 Forest Road, E.17, £2.2.0. Mr. V. Weiner, 11 Wellington Road, E.10, £2.2.0. Jaysam Ltd., 135 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £2.2.0. Handley Properties Ltd., 11-20 Tudor Grove, E.9, £2.2.0.

E.C. LONDON: Mr. Simmonds, 1 Houndsditch, E.C.3, £6.0.0. The Domino Team, c/o Scheiner and Woolf, Worcester House, Vintners Place, E.C.4, £4.7.6. Mr. Rosen, c/o Myers and Co., 437 St. John Street, E.C.1, £3.1.0. Messrs. Elco Clocks & Watches Ltd., 51 Hatten Garden, E.C.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. B. Prevezzer, 11/12 St. Botolph Row, E.C.3, £3.0.0. Zim Navigation Co., 3-4 Houndsditch, E.C.3, £2.0.0. Messrs. M. & D. Aminoff, 57 Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, £2.0.0.

S.E. LONDON: Mrs. Lena Blank, 2 Vesta Road, Brockley, S.E.4, £2.12.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. E. R. T. Shaerf, 17 Belvedere Drive, S.W.19, £2.0.4.

W. LONDON: Mrs. Edith Morrison's Sewing Guild, 200 Tottenham Court Road, W.1, £7.7.8. Mr. A. Tack, 25 Baronsmeade, W.5, £3.3.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Abrams, 13 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £8.1.0. Mr. Harold Hewitt, 15 Dorset House, N.W.1, £4.9.4. Mrs. M. Freedman, 3 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1, £4.0.0. Mrs. Widawsky, 133 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1, £3.9.6. Mrs. Braunstein, 49 Heathview, Gordon House Road, N.W.5, £3.1.6. Mr. Brunner, 6 Hylida Court, St. Albans Road, N.W.5, £3.0.0. Mr. Epstein, 7 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.15.3. Mr. J. Lyon, 172 Dorset House, N.W.1, £2.14.0. Mr. Sam Levene, 216 Hendon Way, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mr. B. Grycman, 66 Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.2, £2.10.0. Mrs. Konig, 85 Rossmore Court, N.W.1, £2.8.0. Freedex Ltd., Freedex House, Ryland Road, N.W.5, £2.7.5. Mrs. Minkoff, 122 Drummond Street, N.W.1, £2.5.0. Mrs. Greenman, 65 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £2.3.6. Mrs. B. Assersohn, 20 Ramulf Road, N.W.2, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Sheinman, 51 Berkeley Court, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. Berney, 122 Euston Road, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Brandler, 38 Ivor Court, Gloucester Place, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. Davis, 1 Regency House, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.1, £2.0.0.

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presents

"TOYS IN THE ATTIC"

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

starring Wendy Hiller,

Diana Wynyard, Ian Bannen,
Coral Browne

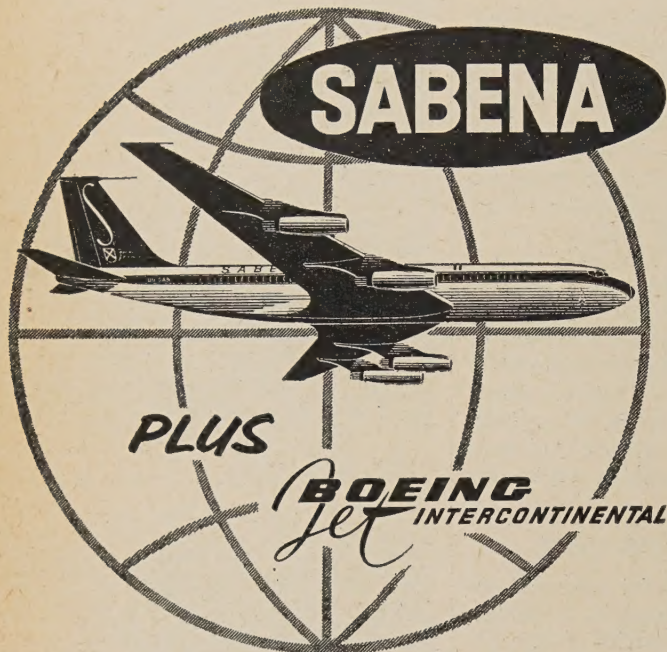
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